
Title: A Grammar of Orcish

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The Orcish tongue may fall unpleasingly 'pon the ear, yet it has within it a complex grammar oft misunderstood by those who merely hear the few broken words of English our orcish brothers manage without education.

These are the basic rules of orcish:

Orcish has five tenses: present, past, future imperfect, present interjectional, and prehensile. Examples: gugroflu, gugrofloog, gugrobo, gugrolu!, gugrogug.

All transitive verbs in the prehensile tense end it "ug." Examples: urgleighug, biggugdaghgug, curdakalmug.

All present interjectional conjugations start with the letter G unless the(y) contain the third declensive accent of the letter U.
Examples: ghothudunglug, but n azhbuugub.

The past tense can only refer to events since the

last meal, but the
prehensile tense can refer
to any event within
reach.

The present tense is
conjugated like the future
imperfect tense, when the
interrogative mode is used
by pitching the sound a
quarter-tone higher.

Orcish hath no concept
of person, as in first
person, third person, I,
we, etc.

Orcish grammar relies
upon the three cardinal
rules of accretion,
prefixing, and
agglutination, in addition
to pitch. In the former,
phonemes combine into
larger words which may
contain full phrasal
significance. In the second,
prefixing specific phonetic
sounds changes the
subject of the sentence
into object, interrogative,
addressed individual, or
dinner.

Agglutination occurs
whenever four of the
same letter are present
in a word, in which case,
any two of them may be
removed or slurred.

Pitch changes the
phoneme value of individual
syllables, thus completely
altering what a word may
mean. The classic example
is "Aktgluthugrot
bigglogubuu dargilgaglug
lublublub()" which can mean
"You are such a pretty
girl," "My mother ate
your primroses," or
"Jellyfish nose paints alms
potato," depending on
pitch.

Orcish poetry often relies
upon repeating the same

phrase in multiple pitches,
eve(n) changing pitch
midword. None of this
great are is translatable.

The orcish language uses
the following vowels: ab,
ad, ag, akt, at, augh, auh,
azh, e, i, o, oo, u, uu.
The vowel sound a is not
recognized as a vowel and
does not exist in their
alphabet. The orcish
alphabet i(s) best learned
using th(e) classic rhyme
repeated at 23 different
pitches:

Lugnog ghu blat
suggaroglug. Gaghbuu
dakdar ab highugbo,
Gothnogbuim ad
gilgubbugbuilug Bilgeaugh
thurggulg stuiggro!

A translation of the
first pitch:
Eat food, the first letter
is ab,
Kill people, the next
lette(r) is ad,
I forget the rest But
augh is in there
somewhere!

What follows is a
complete phonetic library
of the orcish language:
ab, ad, ag, akt, alm, at,
augh, auh, azh, ba, ba,
bag, bar, baz, bid, bilge,
bo, bog, bog, brui, bu,
buad, bug, bug, buil, buim,
bum, buo, buor, buu, ca,
car, clog, cro, cuk, cur,
da, dagh, dagh, dak, dar,
deak, der, dil, dit, dor,
dre, dri, dru, du, dud,
duf, dug, dug, duh, dun,
eag, eg, egg, eichel, ek,
ep, ewk, faugh, fid, flu,
fog, foo, foz, fruk, fu,
fub, fud, fun, fup, fur,
gaa, gag, gagh, gan, gar,
gh, gha, ghat, ghed, ghid,
gho, ghu, gig, gil, gka, glu,
glu, glug, gna, gno, gnu,
gol, gom, goth, grunt,

grut, gu, gub, gub, gug,
gug, gugh, guk, guk,